

# The Revolution.

Devoted to the Interest of Woman and Home Culture.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 16.  
WHOLE NO. 198.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

PRICE 8 CENTS.

## Editorial Notes.

SWEDENBORG says there are marriages in heaven, and heaven itself is a marriage.

We will send the *REVOLUTION* the coming year for \$2 to all who forward their names immediately and are entered on our books before Jan. 1, 1872. See page 8th.

The publisher and editor of the *REVOLUTION* hope to receive sufficient encouragement from the friends of woman's enfranchisement and elevation to still farther enlarge and materially improve the paper the first of next January.

MISS ANTHONY well says that, as with the true abolitionists emancipation of slavery and enfranchisement of the black man outweighed every other personal and party question, so now with the earnest woman suffragists will loyalty to woman's enfranchisement be the test of the man and the party for whose success they work and pray.

POOR Miss Braddon is troubled. Some one has been manufacturing sanguinary and sensational novels and attaching her name thereto. Which is too bad. Miss Braddon has shed blood enough on paper for a dozen authors already, and more than she is likely to atone for, and to be held responsible for all the crimes of anonymous writers is an unheard of cruelty.

VINIE REAM's statue of Lincoln, which has been criticised so severely, was made from a cast taken after death. This is the reason why it lacks the expression, the animation, the informing energy of the highest works of art. It is the statue of a corpse, true to death but false to life. And this is the reason of its failure. The artist should have the benefit of this consideration by those who criticise her work.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON gave her new lecture on "Demagogues and Workingmen" in Music Hall, Boston, to a great audience, last week. It was a fearless and unsparing attack upon labor-unions, and the ambitious politicians who throw rhetorical dust in the eyes of workingmen in order to blind them to their own unscrupulous designs. And right before the brave young orator sat many of the leaders of the labor-party, and three-quarters of her hearers had applauded the eloquence of her friend, Wendell Phillips, whose speech is never so silvery and persuasive as when it flows in behalf of labor and dashes its glittering spray against the despotism and oppression of capital. Such conscientious courage deserves recognition and respect.

THE classes who suffer most from the fires which have desolated Chicago and vast districts in the West are the women and children. Most of

them, accustomed to comfortable homes and unused to want and exposure, have lost everything, and to-day are destitute of shelter and clothing no less than food. Their suffering has been and still is terrible and beyond description, and many have died from exposure. The women of the country can render no more helpful service than by contributing clothing for their suffering sisters and the children of Chicago and the Northwest. Remember that there are thousands of women and children who escaped death by fire with only the clothes they had on, and that they stand facing a hard winter, many of them with no prospect of improved conditions, and it requires no telling to appreciate their situation and comprehend their wants. May the giving equal the need!

THE Episcopal Convention, now in session at Baltimore, is trying to devise some practical plan for employing women in the service of the Church, as nurses, teachers, and domestic missionaries. The design is to establish houses for the training of such women for their work, while those who engage in it shall not be bound by irrevocable vows, and, if they remain in service, shall be able to return to the house where they were trained, when disabled, and there receive comfortable support through life. This is a grand step in a good direction. Women have done quite as much good as men in the Catholic Church, and there is no reason why Protestant sects should not utilize their faith, devotion, and eminent abilities for the tenderest and most sympathetic ministrations. The woman who waits and watches and prays, pouring out the most precious elements of her life for the relief of a suffering man or woman—the holiest altar on earth—does more for Christ's religion and man's redemption than scores of loud-mouthed declaimers who fill the pulpits with dogmatic and exegetical rant. The ministry of women will save the church and redeem the world.

THE letters of Mr. Theodore Tilton to Senators Sumner and Carpenter have made a marked and favorable impression upon intelligent minds. If they do not perfectly demonstrate that the Constitution as it stands to-day, with its Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, gives the franchise to women, they show that a powerful argument can be made in favor of that interpretation, and strongly incline the scale of probability to that side of the question. Judge Howe, of Wyoming, and Judge Underwood, of the Supreme Court, openly avow that the case is made out. Eminent lawyers assure us that the argument is unanswerable. Still there is a reluctance on the part of public men, editors and politicians, to enter the lists on either side. They shrink from fairly meeting the issue. Perhaps they think the time has not come for a change so pronounced and decisive as this would be. But it is no part of our purpose to

retreat from an impregnable position once gained, merely to accommodate the timidity or indolence of politicians and publicists. The question will be brought before Congress this Winter, and every Winter, until the measure is carried and every woman in America is enfranchised.

EMERSON'S saying that "things are in the saddle and ride mankind" gets new illustrations every day. Our servants are our mistresses. They give the law, and we obey; reluctantly and under protest to be sure, yet we capitulate and come to terms at the end. Of course it is our fault. We have long. Instead of making servants seek places, we set places to seeking servants, and trail a trail through the worst places in the city in search of any skillless and characterless creature who has the wit to put an advertisement in the papers that she can be seen for two days at the top of four flights of rickety stairs in a tenement house. We take Bridget at her own terms, haggling a little at the price and number of "outs" in a week, and never troubling ourselves to inquire who wrote her recommendation. It is no wonder that having put the thing in the saddle, and the saddle on our own back, we have a hard time of it and live at the mercy of our "help." We must reverse the order of things, advertise places, require servants to seek us instead of running after them, before we can expect to have a good domestic service.

THE outpouring of sympathy and contributions from all parts of the country has been no small compensation for the destruction of Chicago by fire. The loss was unparalleled, and the response has had no parallel in the history of generosity. Half a city has crumbled into ashes, but the blaze has warmed every heart on the continent to an unprecedented glow of pity, and a flame of tender charity—as brilliant and effulgent as the occasion, has broken up from the breasts of our people and purified the air. It is beautiful to receive such a new and glorious expression of the sympathy, the generosity, the love of our people, as this disaster has called forth, showing that deep down under all our surface rivalries and sectional antagonisms there is a soul of good-will and fraternal feeling in the breasts of our busy, bustling population. It required a costly sacrifice to call forth these costlier elements of character; but this conflagration has done more to fuse our interests and melt our people together than any event since the great war. A new and more magnificent city lies latent in the indomitable energy of these Chicago men, who built a metropolis out of mud as if by magic; and when they see the city which rose as if by enchantment lapped up in a moment by a tongue of flame forget their losses in thinking how they shall build better than before.

### The True Spirit of Reform.

THE great reformer of all time said, "I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword." The spirit of reform is undeniably aggressive. It wars with wrong, oppression, and every device of the Prince of the powers of the air. It is the great leveller, and demolishes the strongholds of ancient tyranny, and attacks every injustice, and seeks to bring down every inequality. Its mission is to contend and overturn, and make all things new until the perfect man walks erect in a perfect world.

But how shall we contend, with what weapons, and on what lines? There is a warfare noble and inspiring. It represents the soul's ideal grandeur. It draws men's eyes and hearts upward, and is fired by devotion and consecrated by self-sacrifice. True reform only means that some men and women, feeling more acutely the sorrows, burdens and wrongs of their fellows, are striving to make the world a little better, endeavoring to loose some of the yokes and lighten some of the burdens that brutal and barbarous ages have bound upon the necks and shoulders of mankind. Philanthropy is the true sentiment of reform; the battle against wrong is waged in the interests of right; the love of man inspires every true sacrifice for his deliverance; and the ideal of a true social order and perfect humanity is the banner under which every legion marches and for which every soldier contends.

Love is the inspiration of all true reform. Love is its instigation and its end. It yearns with a great, boundless pity to change hovels into habitations fit for God's creatures to live in. It longs to drop into the lowest kennels human beings inhabit, and leave some token of the spirit of Jesus and the sympathy of human kind. It wants to get hold of the stupid, the disheartened, the wronged, the miserable, and smooth their difficulties, and improve their opportunities, until they shall awake from their degradation to the fact that they are living souls, and reach out their hands to realize their destiny.

The reform spirit agonizes, oftentimes, over the needs and wrongs of the world in an intense emotion of blended love and pity. Its words are wrung out, like heart's blood, drop by drop, or glow with fervent heat that sometimes flashes into fiercest denunciation. No man in America loved as Garrison loved, while through the columns of the *Liberator* he was scorching and scathing the iniquity of the Southern slave system, and the greater iniquity of its Northern sympathizers. Universal brotherhood was incarnate in him at the very time the mob of Boston was fiendishly dragging him through the streets with a rope around his neck. The reform spirit is the spirit of love, forced sometimes to use the weapons of destruction, yet always in sorrow. Jesus no doubt seemed a railer to some who wished to live undisturbed in the old, easy, unregenerate way. They did not see him when he wept over Jerusalem.

To rebuke and denounce, sounding the horns unceasingly about the Jericho of sin, is the bitter work of reform. Love puts on the semblance of hate in order to bless the race. It slays itself that the world may live. A noble mind cannot contemplate the ugly necessity of that which is so pure and sweet in its beginning, so grand and salutary in its end, without sadness. It weeps to see that society will not allow those who love mankind to kiss it into compliance with the demands of goodness and virtue, but that it must needs be scourged on to a brighter day. No true reformer can contemplate the harsh, unlovely side of reform, where invective, crimination and recrimination grow out of the heat of controversy, without deep dejection. Many an ardent and enthusiastic person, who, fired with great truths, enters the inner circle of reformatory work, comes out older and graver if not sadder in spirit than he went in. His idols are broken or pushed from their pedestals, and he feels almost hopeless of a better state of things. He finds that reformers themselves need reforming; they are very human, very imperfect, and prone to err; full of weaknesses, self-seeking, and ignoble ambitions. He concludes that a sick world is not likely to be cured by such physicians, and his ardor is damped if not destroyed by the methods of reformers, and the worse motives and manners which vitiate so much of their work.

We know many such persons as these; and although we can understand the reason of their lapse into indifference and skepticism, we regret the feebleness of their convictions and their slight hold on principle. Satan may advocate a good thing, which will be none the worse on that account. We cheerfully accept the fact that reformers are human, prone to err, and oftentimes mistaken in judgment. Reform in its very nature is combative; but the combat should be noble, and the combatants should never lose sight of the great end which justifies the harshest means. In the heat of the strife some unfortunate traits may be developed, but the general tone of sentiment must be kept sweet, dignified and worthy. The reformer must not put out his eyesight in trying to enlighten the world, nor let his love turn into selfishness and hate in trying to lift the world into an atmosphere of love.

We are not willing to see anything which deserves to be called reform lending itself to personal spite or petty jealousy. The cause of woman suffrage cannot afford to become the arena for the private personal quarrels of conspicuous people. It is asking too much of a great world-movement to stop and listen while a few women say unpleasant things of each other. There ought to be no room inside of it for personal spite or wounded vanity, egotism or selfish ambition. These unsavory things, if they still abide in the hearts of those engaged in a work of public interest and universal importance, should never be allowed to find vent upon a platform or through the press. No friend of our cause will condescend to

act the part of a common scold in one of our conventions, or make the columns of a paper a speaking-trumpet to proclaim his petty personal dislikes.

Among those who have contributed most to woman's enfranchisement and elevation, Elizabeth Cady Stanton occupies an eminent if not the first place. We fully appreciate the noble work she has done, and venerate the still nobler character she is. Yet it was with painful regret that we read a paragraph in one of her recent letters in the *Golden Age*, in which she seemed to descend from her own high plane of dignified womanhood to make a personal attack upon another worker in the same cause, and in a spirit of bitter retaliation. The attack has excited a feeling of deep sorrow in many generous hearts, the friends of both parties, and in others who know only Mrs. Stanton herself and the cause she represents. We allude to it to express our pain, and the earnest hope that the offense will never be repeated. It is not in such a spirit that any reform can be carried on with success, and success would be the worst possible failure if purchased by the sacrifice of the love which is the soul of reform, and the moving principle of our cause in particular. Individuals cannot inflict fatal injury upon a cause like this, which is identified with principles that are indestructible as human nature; but they can injure themselves, destroy their own self-respect, and wound the hearts of those whose friendship and respect they should prize above all things.

The work we are engaged in is a hard and often a discouraging one. But instead of furnishing us an excuse for hardness and a spirit of bitter hostility to those we would bless, the very difficulty should rouse us to the noblest mood, and lead us to labor and sacrifice in the sweetest spirit and divinest way. The plow-share can do something, but Summer will do more.

### A New Organization.

On Saturday, October 7, there was held at the house of Mrs. Lozier, 361 West Thirty-fourth street, a very important meeting. For some time past it has been felt by staunch friends of woman suffrage, that some effective action should be taken to mark their disapproval of the course pursued by those who make opposition to marriage a fundamental feature of their outcry for reform. It is unfair to the great body of respectable and influential people who are sincere advocates of enfranchisement, to have it supposed that all the woman suffragists in this city are represented by a few persons who mix up irreligion and immorality with their arguments for equal rights.

The meeting at Mrs. Lozier's was weighty rather from the quality than the quantity of those who composed it, and an earnest desire for effective work, rather than for mere display, was manifested by all. The first action was to form the New York Cen-



tral Woman Suffrage Organization, of which Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier consented to become President. Three standing committees were then formed, of which the chairman alone can be mentioned at present, their numbers not being quite filled up. On ways and means, Mr. John McMullen. On correspondence, Mrs. C. B. Wilbour. On public meetings, Mrs. L. D. Blake. The heads of these three committees are to form the Executive Committee. A set of simple rules are adopted for the governance of the organization. It was resolved that the deliberations of this organization shall be confined to the right of women to the elective franchise, and the best mode of obtaining the exercise of that right, and that all discussion of side questions be strictly forbidden.

This organization is intended for effective work and not for show. Its business meetings will be only open to its members, although from time to time there will be public meetings at which pains will be taken to secure fine speakers. But there will be no weekly meetings of the character of those held by the old National and New York Woman Suffrage Associations. The formation of a German branch was placed in the hands of Mrs. Matilda F. Wendt, a most active and efficient worker. And in time it is intended to organize every ward in the city, and if possible every county in the State, for effective action. The next business meeting will be at 36 West Thirty-fourth street on Friday, October 20. B.

#### In Massachusetts.

Every Saturday, an excellent paper, only its pictures are so frightfully bad that few people have the courage to read its print, thinks the fact that woman suffrage works well in Wyoming does not prove that it would work well in Massachusetts. The circumstances of the two places are totally different, for one is a thinly-settled territory, while the other is a rich and crowded State. Which is undoubtedly true. But what is there in this circumstance that can affect the result. If a measure proves eminently successful in a community of a hundred thousand inhabitants, why should it not prove equally beneficial in one of a million inhabitants? How can the mere fact of numbers alone change good into evil? Will not our astute contemporary please explain?

Unless it can be shown that numbers affect the operation of the franchise, rendering what is safe in a small community unsafe in a large one, we must believe that the Wyoming experiment is satisfactory, and that the problem is demonstrated beyond question.

Our Boston contemporary has a few words on the general subject, which are worth quoting as showing the drift of public opinion in that and other States. It says that the question of woman suffrage "may as well be settled by this generation of men and women as the next," which is a good deal for such a paper to say. "We

hold that the matter concerns men quite as much as it does women. The one sex is no more interested in having wise legislation, good government and upright officials than the other. The enthronement of woman does not necessarily imply the dethronement of man"—sentiments so admirable that we almost suspect they were taken from our own pages.

Moreover, this paper rather invites a discussion of the subject in that Commonwealth. "There could be no better field for the new contest than this State affords. The men of Massachusetts are at least the equals of those of any other Commonwealth for intelligence and ideal aspiration. So far as lies within their capacity they are hoping and striving for the Better Thing. Convince them that the giving of the ballot to women will advance the cause of public and private virtue, and we believe they will concede it joyfully and thankfully." Mrs. Livermore certainly knew what she was about when she transplanted her vine and fig-tree from Illinois to Massachusetts, whose male citizens are trembling with ideal aspirations and waiting impatiently to be converted if they are not already crowding the anxious-seats. What a delightfully easy time she and her fellow-laborers must have in gathering the harvest which bows its golden head, and entreats to have the sickle thrust in. The thought of such a state of things almost makes us home-sick.

But really this paper of horrid pictures tells the homely truth in this matter of woman suffrage. The prejudice against our cause in Massachusetts has well nigh died out. Nothing remains but to convince the heads and persuade the hearts of the people of the rightfulness and the expediency of our cause. And this work is not to be done by interviewing officials, lobbying at the legislature, managing and pipe-laying with scheming politicians, or trying to spring some cunning measure with woman suffrage hid in it, as the barb of the fish-hook is buried in bait, upon the General Court; but by an earnest, systematic, tireless advocacy of our cause before the people. The campaign must be fought in the towns and villages, in the school districts of the Commonwealth, by able, persuasive, but persistent argument and appeal. A public sentiment must be educated, a public demand must be created, before anything can be hoped for party leaders or conventions. We know what men puff-ball politicians are. They will jump in any direction and dance to any tune that the people demand. White is black or green or any other color the people choose to call it, so long as the people will clothe them in authority and fill their pockets. We shall have every politician in the land cringing to and fawning upon us and begging us to take him up the moment we win the people to our side. Our work is to convince the people that our demands are just, and persuade them to enlist under our banner. And if the advocates of woman suffrage will accept the call of the occasion and do the work that is pressing upon them

at this moment, the work which entreats to be done, soon, and sooner than they imagine, we shall win the victory.

#### Children at Play.

BY DR. W. H. HOLCOMBE.

Oh, see! a morn in May!—  
A shiny, balmy, breezy one;  
The little children out at play  
On sweet, green land-scapes in the sun  
Searching for shells the rivulet's brim,  
Watching the silver minnows swim,  
Chasing the rainbow butterfly,  
Or mocking Echo's faint reply.

O trustful, happy, guileless creatures!  
How near ye are to angel natures!—  
Content with what each day is given,  
And fed with manna fresh from heaven!

The little loves and charities,  
The sweet and gentle courtesies,  
Ye from each other thus evoke at play,  
And childhood's free and pure conditions,  
Its clear, angelic intuitions,  
Its precious, untaught sympathies,  
And all its dear credulities,  
Are treasures fully stored away,  
Beyond the reach of moth and rust  
And all that turns our hearts to dust.

Into their forms, like dew into the flower,  
The Lord distills a spiritualizing power,  
And blessings they become forever—  
States of the mind which perish never,  
But, losing every tint of sadness,  
Come back with multiplying gladness—  
Germs of eternal happiness,  
Which never cease to grow and bless—  
Strength for the seasons of temptation,  
Means of eventual renovation,  
The links that bind us to the angels most,  
The light which may be hidden, but never can be lost.

#### Mrs. Child's "Married Women."

It takes Mrs. Child to tell what a true wife should be; and though we read what she writes about politics, theology and religion, with admiring interest, she never seems so perfectly at home as when she tells what the true home is made of, and how. She has a genius for domestic life rare among literary women, and, in her estimation, the wife occupies a higher position than the author. Like the old monks who used to pray before writing the name of Deity, she seems to breathe a peculiar sanctity into the word "wife," and to write "mother" with a clean, new pen.

Her "Married Women," published by C. S. Francis, contains brief biographical sketches of forty-two "good wives," with an introduction written in Mrs. Child's characteristic style, making an exceedingly pleasant book to look at, and a profitable one for women to read. She says, "Our mothers were help-mates indeed, and so are many of their daughters, and it is well to be on our guard lest the household virtues become neglected and obsolete." The lesson of her examples is both timely and wholesome; and the spirit in which her book is written is better than anything in it. She beautifully says, "I am more afraid of believing too little than of believing too much, and have no inclination to sacrifice happiness to philosophy. I like superstition better than skepticism, and romance better than policy." In our calendar of good women Mrs. Child's name stands among the first.

## ORIGINAL STORY.

## MRS. APPLETHORPE'S FIRST MEAL.

BY AUGUSTA LARNED.

"THE house will run itself, my dear, when we once get started."

Mr. Applethorpe was standing before the fire when he said it. His rosy face beamed so with confidence and hope, his pleasant voice was so well oiled with conviction, that Mrs. Applethorpe looked up at him and smiled assent.

Only one week more of boarding-house life! Mr. Applethorpe was already marked as the man soon to sit down under his own vine and fig-tree; about to bid a long farewell to Mrs. Higgins' hash, liver, and abnormal, breastless chickens, each endowed with at least six legs; and nothing but the general good-will which he excited would have saved him from envy. It was a proud position for any man who had never before approached nearer the ideal mode of living than that afforded by a third-story front, and Mr. Applethorpe was eminently fitted to take it in and enjoy it to the full.

The little house, bright and sweet with new paper and clean paint, and pretty though inexpensive furnishings, was just around the corner. To say that Mrs. Applethorpe doted on their prospective nest, but feebly expresses the emotion which it awakened in her bosom. She was a plump little woman, like dozens of such everybody knows. Her pretty nose turned up just the least bit, her cheeks were rosy, and her round, brown eyes had a trustful, confiding look, though, nevertheless, Mrs. Applethorpe had a mind of her own. She believed in Orrin Applethorpe all through and through, and Orrin secretly thought his wife Mary the only one of the sort ever made on an entirely perfect pattern and sent down to this lower sphere. Twenty times a day he wondered how she happened to have him, and hugged himself in his gladness; and Mary, on her part, did the same relative to Orrin.

Still, they were in no way uncommon people; and now, as Orrin said, standing there before the fire, "The house will run itself, my dear," Mrs. Applethorpe smiled up in his face.

Mrs. Applethorpe was beginning house-keeping with a small stock of excellent ideas. "The kitchen," she said, confidentially, to her most intimate friend, Minnie Granger, "shall be as pleasant as any room in the house. People who work ought to be made comfortable. I shall do all I can for Bridget's happiness. You know they say she is such a treasure. I shall try to make her fond of me. I couldn't be happy to live with anybody that wasn't fond of me."

Accordingly, Mrs. Applethorpe had adorned the kitchen of the little dove-cot with a fresh, new oil-cloth, and arranged the dresser with shining tins and bright sauce-pans, and pretty, cheap delf; and the clean, snug little room was, I am fain

to confess, dearer to her housewifely heart than the tasteful parlor itself.

The day of removal had come. The very last fragile treasures had been carried round by hand. "Pa's" picture was hung at last in the place of honor over the mantel-piece, viewed in every light, and pronounced the crown of the house. Mary surreptitiously filled the little rose-colored vase on the centre-table with violets and tube-roses, and twined a wreath of ivy against the window-curtain (only Nottingham lace, to be sure, still quite as good as she wanted), and now she was waiting impatiently for Orrin to come and view the effect.

Orrin himself was standing in the shabby entry of the boarding-house bidding good-bye to Mrs. Higgins, the landlady. He could not wholly suppress the inward exultation of a householder—a man taking leave of all the works and ways of boarding-houses. He had, to be sure, cracked his little jokes, in times past, about Mrs. Higgins' pinching, screwing habits, with a suspicion that she viewed her boarders in the light of natural enemies, the captives of her bond and spear; but he shook her hand now with hearty good-will—everything he did somehow had the touch of heartiness about it.

"The worst wish I wish you, Mr. Applethorpe," said Mrs. Higgins, her snuffle slightly aggravated, "is that you may soon get tired of housekeeping and come back to me."

The absurdity of the idea caused a superior smile to lurk round Orrin's lips as he descended the steps of "Higgins'."

Do you know the sensation of putting, for the first time, your own latch key into your own door, with a consciousness that your hat is henceforth to occupy the position of master on the new hat-stand in the hall? If you do not, it is in vain for me to attempt to convey to you Orrin's emotions as he entered his own little castle and presented himself before Mary, where she sat luxuriating in the one expensive, tufted, easy chair, the purchase of which had cost some sacrifice.

"This is an improvement on Higgins', ain't it Molly?" said he, beaming round.

"Improvement, Orrin! Why it's just heaven; but I do wonder Bridget don't come. She promised to be here by two o'clock, and now it's after three. We must begin to think of dinner. Won't it be cosy, Orrin, the first meal in our own home, with the new china and bright silver? What do you say to steak to begin with me?"

"Steak, by all means," answered Orrin; "we musn't exact too much of Biddy at first, and a steak will almost broil itself, you know. I will step round to the butcher's on the avenue. Do you think five pounds will be enough, Mary?"

"Five pounds! how extravagant, darling. We can't eat more than two. While you are about it, you may as well stop at the green grocer's and buy some vegetables, and then, let me see, we shall want sugar

and tea and salt and butter. There, make a list of the things."

Orrin made the list in his pocket memorandum book, and then went off with alacrity to lay in his first modest stock of provisions. Mary was still sitting in the arm-chair, her imagination busy filling all the vacant spaces on the wall with here an engraving and there a good English chromo, and now and then, perhaps, a little gem of a water color drawing—such bits of loveliness as one sees in the print-shop windows, and is willing to deny one's self much to own. It was the pleasantest sort of reverie, and yet she was glad to have it broken in upon by the jingle of the front-door bell.

"There is Bridget," she thought, with a sense of relief, as she went to open the door, the slight misgiving she had entertained relative to that young woman's failure to put in a prompt appearance melting away. But instead of Bridget, with her cheery homeliness of face, there stood, on the top step, an uppish person, of the servant-girl class, in a green dress, red shawl, and purple bonnet adorned with quaking blue flowers.

"Bridget Malony asked me to call, mum," she began, snipping off her words as a mantua maker snips with her scissors. "She's sorry to disappoint ye, mum, but her mother's first cousin's b'y was took sick all of a suddint like, and Bridget must go to her."

"O dear," broke out Mrs. Applethorpe, "why didn't she let me know before—in time to get somebody else? I depended upon Bridget, and now all my calculations are upset."

"The b'y was hearty enough belike till yisterday, mum, and then he was took with a rising in his stummick."

"But it don't seem right for Bridget to break her word to me," responded Mrs. Applethorpe, with the anxious puckers gathering in her pretty forehead; "her mother's first cousin should engage another nurse."

"Bridget wouldn't go to the queen herself, mum, in case of sickness," and the young woman's uppishness assumed a lofty type.

"I don't ask her to go the queen," said Mrs. Applethorpe, in increasing distress of mind. "I simply ask her to do as she has agreed. Perhaps if I could manage to wait she might come to me after a few days?"

"Don't know, mum. The doctor was round to see her mother's cousin's b'y last night, and he suspicioned it might be small-pox."

Mrs. Applethorpe shut the door suddenly and sat down in a hall chair, feeling faint. When Orrin came in he found her in quite a collapsed condition.

"Do you think that young person could have brought any of the infection in her clothes, Orrin," she asked, when the story was told, and a vivid image of the green dress and red shawl rose before her mind.

Orrin whistled and looked a little blank. "Can't say, Molly. The question seems to



be whether we shall have a pest-house or a house pest. This confounded servant-girl business is the greatest drawback to house-keeping." This was the first time Orrin had admitted that housekeeping has any drawback. "Never mind," he added, philosophically, "we must be our own cook and bottle-washer for a few days. I will go down stairs and build a fire and help you about dinner, and I shouldn't wonder if it turned out pretty jolly after all."

Molly's fears were dispelled, seeing Orrin accept the situation so beautifully; so they went down stairs to their work like a pair of happy domestic robins.

"Did you ever build a fire in a range, Molly?"

"No, never."

"Nor I either. I suppose there is some knack about the dampers a fellow ought to understand. But never mind, where there's a will there's a way."

"I will get the vegetables ready," said Molly, smothering herself up in a big, calico apron she had provided for pastry cooking. "How nice everything will taste that we cook ourselves."

"Yes," said Orrin faintly. He was down on his knees now, blowing away at the kindlings and paper with a little cloud of smoke about his head. "I would like to know whether this front piece ought to be open or shut."

"I should say shut," said Molly, returning an opinion. And so it was shut, and they both stood and watched the flame that began with a brave show, and then tapered down to a sickly glimmer, and, after a quarter of an hour of struggle with the kindling wood, went out.

"Never mind," said Orrin cheerfully, "I didn't expect to succeed the first time. If I make it go after three attempts I shall think myself lucky. But the hot coal and half-burnt wood must be got out of the range some how. Do you know whether this grate dumps? Some do, I believe."

On examination it was found that the grate did not "dump." The coal had to be picked out piece by piece. So Orrin, nothing daunted, plunged in his hands, much to the detriment of his wrist-bands and coat-sleeves.

"Do take off your coat, dear."

"So I will, and roll up my sleeves too. This time I shall leave all the dampers open, and we'll see which will beat—the range or I."

In this buoyant spirit, Orrin made his second attempt, which repeated the first experience, and the third repeated the second, and so on *ad infinitum*. By the time the shades of evening fell he was in a pitiable plight.

"I'll tell you what it is, Molly," said he, "I'm afraid I shall lose my temper, and kick that confounded range. I don't want to do it, and I guess I'll go and take a bath, now that I have used up four boxes of matches and about all the paper and kindling wood there are in the house."

"Do," returned Molly, sympathetically.

"You need rest. What do you say, Orrin, to having a cold supper just this time. You know it won't happen again, and I think we can do better to-morrow morning, with the whole day before us. It will be Sunday, you know."

Orrin revolved the idea a moment or two rather doubtfully. "I don't know about making a cold bit answer," said he. "I took a light lunch to-day, thinking I would save up my appetite for the first meal at home."

"Well, go up stairs, then," said Molly, "and I will do the best I can."

It was half-past six when Orrin went up stairs. He washed his face and hands by the hall lamp, fingered over the books on the parlor table a little, and finally sat down to listen to sounds from the kitchen. At first they were feeble and unsatisfactory and at last died out altogether. It was past seven, going on eight, when he strode to the stair head and called down over the banuister, "I say, Molly, you had better set on the bread and milk, and such things as there are, and we will make a cold supper answer this time."

It was when the little wife was sitting opposite her husband, by the place where the tea-tray ought to have been and wasn't, and just as he was consuming his sixth slice of bread, that she looked over at him and burst into a merry laugh—one of those laughs that brush away a good deal of annoyance:

"This looks as if the house would run itself; don't it, dear?"

Orrin was gazing solemnly at his plate. "Molly," said he, "I have discovered that there is a standpoint from which old Higgins' appears attractive. I would welcome, this very minute, the sixth leg of her scrawniest chicken. Suppose we rent the house next week, cut all this botheration and move back to the third story, front?"

Molly was tired, crumpled and frowsy. Her back-hair was just ready to tumble down, her collar was messed, but she was still undaunted. "Never," said she, with spirit. "I am ashamed, Orrin, to see you show the white feather. This is only an episode in housekeeping; something that might happen in the best-regulated family. There are between fifteen and twenty thousand domestic servants in this great city capable of building a kitchen fire. That mighty fact supports me, and, besides, I rather enjoy this," and she waved her hand over the table. "Writers on health say we always ought to take a light meal at night, and though I do hanker after a cup of tea, there are people who consider tea injurious."

Orrin made a faint attempt at smiling across the table, but, I must say, the result of the effort was rather ghastly.

The next morning Molly rose in a stealthy manner, dressed herself in silence and slipped down stairs. She meant to surprise Orrin with a warm, comfortable meal, served at the proper, Christian hour. Orrin drowsily heard her go, and a suspicion of her intentions mixed itself with his dreams;

and thinking that too many cooks spoil the broth, and the fire, too, he resigned himself to a last nap. It was late when he rose, and then he made a leisurely toilet, expecting to hear the breakfast bell ring every moment; but as no signal came from below, he finally descended to the kitchen. There was a fire in the range certainly, and all the viands designed to furnish forth the feast of the night before were set out upon it in the pretty, bright, new sauce-pans, and there was his wife Molly looking broken and spiritless.

"Orrin," inquired she, dejectedly, are you hungry?"

"No, not exactly hungry," sighed Orrin; "I got over that some hours ago, but I am a little faint and weak," and he collapsed on one of the kitchen chairs. Molly did the same on another and hid her face in the big kitchen apron. "I don't know when you will have breakfast," sobbed she. "I have watched that tea-kettle two hours, and it won't boil. O, Orrin, let us go right back to Mrs. Higgins' and take the old room, and then you can rent this house the first good chance."

"Orrin at this juncture felt called upon to make an effort. "Don't get nervous, Molly," said he, soothing her. "A watched pot, you know, never boils. Come up stairs, and leave things to their own destruction. It will do you good to bathe your face in cologne water."

They went up stairs together, and in less than half an hour Mrs. Applethorpe heard a faint spluttering, bubbling sound from the direction of the kitchen fire. She skipped away in quite a flutter of excitement, and called out to Orrin:

"The tea-kettle is boiling; everything is boiling. We'll have breakfast in no time."

But Orrin at the moment was ushering a visitor through the front door. A Mrs. Kimberly, an old family friend, and a woman famed in her circle for thrifty, practical household ways.

"I thought I would call on my way to church," said she, "and inquire if Mrs. Applethorpe would like a good servant. I know one who is out of a place just now. She is a woman I have had an interest in for several years, and I should take her into my own household if there were a vacancy."

"Could she come at once?"

"Yes; to-day, if you wish."

Orrin felt like taking Mrs. Kimberly's capacious person in his arms and hugging her. But he did nothing so reprehensible; he only told her in a droll way of the haps and mishaps of their first meal.

"Laws! don't I know all about it?" returned Mrs. Kimberly. "Haven't I been through that mill? The kitchen chimney was cold, and the fire wouldn't draw, and the new pots and pans wouldn't cook. It always is so in getting started, owing, I suppose, to the total depravity of inanimate things."

The Applethorpes date the beginning of their happiness in the little house around the corner from what Orrin calls their first "square" meal, and Molly now looks back upon her experiences in the light of a good joke.

## Words and Works.

CHILDREN should be treated kindly, but not cordially.

IOWA UNIVERSITY has opened all its departments to women.

MRS. PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS will spend the coming year in Italy.

IRON may be a good tonic for debilitated ladies, but ironing is better.

MOXWORTH COLLEGE, Ill., has given a professorship to a Miss Watt, of Cincinnati.

THE Ohio State Woman Suffrage Convention will be held at Xenia, November 8 and 9.

DR. JOHNSON said it was better for a woman to redden her own cheeks than to blacken her neighbor's character.

NORWAY has a society of women who advocate celibacy; America has thousands of women who practice it, and admirably, too.

MRS. MILE, an English lady, has obtained a divorce, but is compelled to allow her husband £500 a year for the children. Woman is coming.

A YOUNG girl at Metz refused, recently, to marry a Prussian officer. Next day, ten of the wealthiest young men in the city applied for her hand.

MISS MARY ANDREWS, the Russian lady of whom we recently mentioned, has been engaged as a teacher in Miss Manning's school at Perth Amboy, N. J.

MISS AGNES STRICKLAND has received a pension of five hundred dollars per annum from the British Government, in recognition of her historical works.

DR. BELLOWES says that although George Eliot is commonly regarded as a free-thinker, she has written, in "Adam Bede," the first religious novel of the age.

MME. MARIE SEERACH, the German tragedienne, has been engaged by the Vienna *Presse* to write fifty letters for that journal on what she saw and heard in America.

THE fashion of wearing jewelry is older than history. Pliny says, Lollia Paulina, the most beautiful woman of her time, wore ornaments valued at about two millions of our money.

ONE of the most touching and philosophical inscriptions is that on the tombstone of a dead wife in the graveyard at Duxbury, Mass. It is: "Chisel can't help her any, and tears is of no use."

"BEHIND THE BARS," a very striking work on the methods of treating the insane in Asylums, which has been received with almost universal commendation, was written by Mrs. George Lunt.

THEODORE TILTON thinks a woman should wear jewels, not too many, but just enough to show that, though she adds other beauties to her own, she is only decorated, not outshone, by any of them.

"My fate will be like that of Abel," said a devoted wife to her husband. "How so?" inquired the husband. "Because Abel was killed by a club, and your Club will kill me if you continue to go to it every night."

"HOWARD GLYNDON," of the New York *Evening Mail*, is almost stone deaf, but is a dapper,

bright-eyed and smart little woman, for all that, and some of her letters are models of sparkling and sprightly journalistic correspondence.

MR. M. D. CONWAY praises the beauty and graceful attire of the Jewesses who frequent Ramsgate. Pretty Jewesses abound in England, and they know how to dress beautifully, an accomplishment rarely possessed by English women.

MRS. MYRA BURNS has been a practising hydropathic physician in San Francisco, Cal., for upwards of twenty years, and has an extensive practice. She is a devoted friend of woman's enfranchisement, and a frequent contributor to the press.

AN adventuress, calling herself Baroness de Lagarde, was recently convicted of swindling, in the criminal court of Vienna. In the course of her examination she stated that she had formerly been a milliner in Philadelphia and a lobbyist in Washington.

THE *Pacific Medical Journal* says the new fashion of high-heeled boots is making cripples of the ladies who wear them. Should the wicked custom hold a few years there will not be a decent foot or a handsome leg in our female population except among washerwomen.

MISS CUSHMAN's performance of *Queen Katherine* at Booth's theatre, in this city, proved a splendid success both artistically and financially. In the character of *Lady Macbeth*, however, she proves less successful. She is hardly able to realize the force and fire of that terrible creature.

THE Bostonians are in raptures over Mlle. Nilsson's performance in *Lucia*. One of the papers says she completely filled the role of *Lucia*, her magical voice, her transcendent art and the magnetism of her grace and beauty combining in an impersonation of incomparable loveliness and pathetic power.

MISS THURSTON, the young balloonist, was formerly a teacher of music in a public institution in Troy, N. Y., and is at present teaching school at Albany. She is a niece of La Montain, the celebrated aeronaut, now deceased. She is but nineteen years of age, handsome, daring, and a capital balloonist.

LOUISA MEHLBACH, having been charged by a Dresden journalist with having deceived the public as to her invitation by the Khedive to visit Egypt, has brought a libel-suit against him for four thousand dollars damages. Suppose the public were to bring a suit against this voluminous novelist for falsifying history, and telling untruths about Frederick, Joseph, and a score of other persons?

MISS ELIZABETH STUART, daughter of the late Gilbert Stuart, has resided many years in an old-fashioned, picturesque cottage in Newport, Rhode Island. She inherits her father's genius for the arts, and, without having devoted a lifetime to their pursuit, has executed a great number of paintings which are far beyond mediocrity. She has made several copies of her father's celebrated head of Washington.

THE women of Chicago are distinguishing themselves in the present terrible emergency by their exertions and heroic endurance. Many of the women of that city, whose sons, brothers, husbands and fathers were only a few days ago men of wealth, are sending to New York for sale the remnants of their rich wardrobes and

valuable jewelry, to raise money to relieve the wants of the sufferers at home. This is sacrifice indeed, and worthy of the noble women of the stricken city.

THE City Corporation of London has invited the Baroness Countess to a grand civic banquet to be given in her honor. This is a step in advance of customary usage, which churlishly banishes the ladies to the gallery, while their male friends feast below. Probably the Baroness Countess has filled more hungry mouths than any other woman in the world, and this high compliment to her worth, waiving all prejudice of sex, is eminently graceful and appropriate.

A WRITER in *Hearth and Home* says:—"Let the mothers of our girls put on their strength, and out of their own wisdom and enlightened judgment decide what daughters need, and then refuse to be coaxed to send them to this or that delightful seminary, turn a deaf ear to the demands of Mrs. Grundy, but do for them what, with the princely resources of this wealthy age at command, it would be easy to accomplish if they dared to do what is best to be done."

IDA LEWIS, since her marriage, bears the name of Wilson. But she prefers and only signs her maiden name, and through devotion to her invalid mother still resides at Lime Rocks, where she achieved her fame. She has saved the lives of eleven drowning men, and, although the fact was well known to the residents of Newport and vicinity, no recognition of her heroism was publicly made until her last rescue of two men in 1863. Although possessing an unusually delicate and fragile frame, no sea has ever proved too rough for this daring girl to brave.

LAST year Mrs. Barry, of the Boston Children's Mission, made 1,561 visits to the poor; and she also lined and trimmed 180 hats and bonnets, cut out 551 garments, and made two visits to another State, where she found homes for nineteen destitute children. Yet no one who sees her beaming face and graceful movements, or hears her sweet voice, or goes into her simple but delightful home, would suspect that she did anything but make herself agreeable and take care of her household. Of the women who have a "mission," Mrs. Barry takes the lead, and really makes us wish that every woman had a Mission.

THE Russian Czar has issued an order whereby the existing institutions for instructing women in midwifery are to be enlarged in every possible direction. Further, "considering the great utility of the Sisters of Mercy in hospitals," women are to be allowed to act as surgeons, to vaccinate, and to be employed as chemists. They are to have every facility and assistance in all educational establishments. Women are also to be admitted as "signal women" in the telegraph departments, they may be employed as accountants, and may be placed in the female institutions subject to the Emperor's own chancellery.

JAMES PARTON thinks it safe to disregard the tradition that Mrs. Washington was a little tart in her temper, and occasionally favored the General with a nocturnal discourse, the only style of female lecturing known to her day. He adds, however, that great housekeepers are not usually noted for amiability of disposition, and ladies whose husbands are very famous, are apt to be overran with company, which is not conducive to domestic peace; nor does it tend to



curb the license of a woman's tongue to remember that at her marriage she brought her husband a vast increase, both of his estate and of his importance in the social system.

THE EMPRESS of Germany refused to receive a committee of ladies who desired to present to her a petition for woman's rights. The chamberlain of the Empress informed the ladies that her majesty was opposed to the movement, and wished to discourage it as much as possible. Of course. But, judging from the accounts we receive of the awakening among women all over Europe, even the frown of royalty is not likely to check the growth of the reform spirit in Germany. That the movement for the emancipation of women has gained headway sufficient to awaken the opposition of the new-made Empress, is in itself a somewhat significant and hopeful sign.

THE newspapers are chronicling a number of instances of extreme longevity among women. A notable case is that of Mrs. Lydia Shanklin, the oldest person in North Carolina, who died the other day at the ripe age of 113. She had never been out of her native county, and possessed no desire to travel. Curiosity and love of change must be wearing in their nature, for these exceptionally long-livers generally remain rooted like trees to the place in which they were born. Life, however, is not a thing of years, but of experience. An existence eked out to the length of a century by means of mental stagnation is undesirable. Better live an hour than vegetate through eternity.

THE Paris Commune undertook to simplify the process of divorce according to the following formula:—"The Citizen A—and the Citizeness B—, having recognized that, owing to the incompatibility of their characters, life in common has become insupportable for the o, have agreed to ask for a friendly separation, which has been granted them. In consequence, they are, and remain, separated, and are not to be troubled by each other." (Signed by the parties concerned, by the Commissary of Police, and witnesses.) It is to be regretted that this experiment of free divorce could not have been tried in Paris for a dozen years. Perhaps after a fair trial of Scylla and Charybdis the true *via media* might be found and opened to the world.

GRACE GREENWOOD is astonished at the enormous size of vegetable growths in Colorado. She exclaims: Think of early potatoes, sound and sweet to the core, weighing six pounds apiece! Consider a turnip, weighing twenty-two pounds! Shudder before an awful blood-beet of sixteen pounds, and make obeisance before a pumpkin actually weighing 130 pounds! I really reverence that pumpkin, that mountain avalanche of summer sunshine. I would make a pulpit of it, or the platform of a Woman's Rights Convention, or put it to some other sacred and dignified use. Think of Spanish cucumbers by the yard, and wheat, oats and barley more than six feet tall. You need not be surprised to have a Colorado friend write to you from this rancho, in this wise: "Sitting in the cool shade of a stalk of barley growing by my door."

THERE are three women connected with the Government at Washington, who, by dint of rigid self-denial and economy, have secured comfortable little homes for themselves on a salary of nine hundred dollars each. It is

cheering to learn that so much has been accomplished in spite of the shameful inequality between the pay of men and women in the departments. There are scores of women who, if they could see in the future the prospect of a home secured by their own exertions, would be willing to labor unceasingly, and deny themselves of every present gratification. With better opportunities for work, and proportionate increase of wages, the class of single women, dependants on the bounty of others, with no recognized position of their own, and who live painfully and toilsomely as underlings in abodes they can never call their own, will happily diminish.

MRS. STANTON says the freer the relations between human beings the happier. Look, for example, at the servants in our households; with how much more care and consideration we treat them, knowing that they can leave us when they choose, than we should if they were our slaves absolutely in our power; that if they left us Gospel and public sentiment would drive them back. The necessity on our part of greater kindness and generosity to hold them, while it insures greater happiness to them, is the most desirable discipline for ourselves. Many a man who is tyrannical to-day, if he knew public sentiment would protect his wife in leaving him, would become kind and considerate; and many a wife who is peevish and fretful, a continual torment and annoyance, if she knew her husband could sunder the tie honorably and reputably, would soon change her manners.

A very spirited and profitable meeting of the friends of Woman Suffrage was held at Hartford, Conn., last week, but the report of it came too late for us to use. It was presided over by John Hooker, Esq., and among the speeches of the occasion one by Rev. Mr. Wines was specially able and eloquent. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker took an active part in the exercises, and the report of her speech makes us regret that we could not have heard it. A series of admirable resolutions were adopted, the last of which we give: *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the Constitution of this Association limits its object to the one matter of securing to the women of the State the right to vote, we renew our purpose therein declared to limit the operations of the Association to that one object, without turning aside either to endorse or repudiate any views on other questions of social reform which may be held by those who in good faith and genuine earnestness co-operate with us in this special work? All such questions we have no doubt will be met by the women of the country, when they come to vote upon them, with an intelligent and earnest interest and in the spirit of the highest purity and Christian morality.

GRACE GREENWOOD visited a Fair at Denver, and among other notable sights witnessed the usual display of lady equestrianism—a good deal of solemn cantering around the track, and up and down before those awful judges—and all was very proper and commonplace, except the performances of a certain young lady, who rode "a bare-back act" on a spirited white horse, which she sat with the utmost ease and dignity, and managed admirably. Unlearned in the mysterious ways of Fair Committees, she says: "I supposed that here was, of course, the 'elect lady,' who would take the first prize by acclamation. But she did not take it—nor the second—

nor the third. I should have liked to set those inscrutable judges, and that gay young man, the marshal, each on a bare-backed, high-mettled steed, and I would have compelled them to ride sidewise and incumbered with a long, heavy skirt. After galloping and caracoling about that course for a few times, I think their respect for such performances would have increased. But, perhaps, they thought bare-back riding something unfeminine and reformatory, and were of the opinion that the side-saddle was one of the sacred emblems of a model woman's lop-sided sphere. But, for all that, I hold the lady displayed rare horsemanship."

MARY CLEMMER AMES has been spending a rainy day rummaging through the book-closet of an old country house. Among other works, she chanced upon the memoirs of Elizabeth Carter, the most erudite lady of the eighteenth century, whose name has been rendered forever famous by a remarkable translation of the works of Epictetus. Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was ungracious and surly enough even towards merit, paid her the highest compliments, and it is interesting to learn that she declined writing the life of her chosen philosopher, in order to fashion with her own fingers a half dozen shirts for her venerable father. We cannot but regret that the era of sewing machines had not yet dawned; for had Mrs. Carter given the time spent over all that weary stitching to her pen, the world would certainly have been the gainer, even though her honored parent had suffered somewhat for needful linen. But the fact itself ought to quiet the fears of those who imagine learned women in the future are going to imperil the great institution that covers the fashioning of small garments, the sewing on of masculine buttons and darning of socks. Elizabeth Carter was as clever at stitching gusset and waistband as she was at turning crabbed Greek sentences into English, and what more reassuring fact could be named.

ALICE DUTTON, in answer to an editorial on fallen women, which recently appeared in the *Tribune*, has written a letter to the same sheet which certainly does credit to her head and heart. Among other things she says: "A woman's sins against modesty are indeed sins against her own soul, and let her by all means suffer the penalty, but not one jot or tittle more than the man who has been the partner of her crime. We may agitate the question and set on foot reforms until we are weary, but we will never, in any effectual measure, control this social evil until society ceases to crush down with iron heel the guilty woman, while it seeks to find excuses for and declines to punish the equally guilty man." The editor of the *Tribune* thereupon lectures Miss Dutton on the physiological fact that woman suffers more serious consequences from a lapse of virtue than man, and then informs her that she prefers to meet this truth, "as her charming sex does most disagreeable and painful things, by shutting her eyes and screaming." Certainly there are no signs of hysterics in Miss Dutton's candid and womanly letter. The ill-tempered comments of the *Tribune* remind us of the tactics of Dr. Johnson, who always brow-beat an opponent when he could not answer him. The snarling tone and curish temper of the *Tribune* contrasts very unfavorably with its animus and attitude in former days, and with its great rival, the *Times*, which, though opposed to woman suffrage, opposes it in a fair, manly way.

## THE REVOLUTION.

W. T. CLARKE, Editor.

A weekly journal, devoted to the interests of Woman and Home Culture. Items of intelligence, articles and communications are solicited. Contributions must be short pointed and important, and invariably addressed to the Editor. Articles will be returned when requested, if the postage is inclosed.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$3 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post-Office Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, or Registered Letters. Address,

Publisher of THE REVOLUTION,  
Box 6711, New York City.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Papers are forwarded until ordered discontinued, and all arrearages paid, as required by law. In writing on business, always give the name of post-office and State.

H. H. HALL, Printer.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1871.

### Publisher's Announcement.

THE present subscribers to the **REVOLUTION**, including all who have been receiving the paper previous to this date (and who will receive this number with this paragraph marked if in arrears), will continue to receive the paper at \$2 per year, *provided* this amount is sent to us at once and entered on our books before January 1st. Those in arrears can send \$4 for the past and the coming year. No name will be received or entered on our books after January 1st at less than \$3 per year in advance, which, with the exception of the past year, has been the uniform price of this paper from its commencement. This is just as low as it can possibly be published in its present style. The **REVOLUTION** will hereafter be printed on fine, white paper, worth double that on which it has heretofore appeared, and nearly equal in quality to that used by the best of our four-dollar illustrated weeklies, the first cost of which is fully \$2 per year for each subscriber. We shall expect, therefore, the hearty assistance of our friends to sustain us and shall need it.

We furthermore assure our patrons that every contract with them on our part shall be rigidly and faithfully carried out, whether we gain or lose financially by the operation. We will return receipted bills immediately by mail, when a stamp is enclosed for that purpose. Otherwise, they will be sent in the next number of the paper after the subscription is received.

Address all letters on business :

PUBLISHER OF THE REVOLUTION,  
Box 6711, New York City.

### Which Party ?

We have already received a dozen inquiries as to which party we belong to. The question is a simple one, and very easy to answer. We belong to the woman suffrage party. As for the dissensions and alienations among its various members—if such there be—and the classes and cliques into which we hear that it is divided, happily we know nothing and care less than we know. Moreover, we do not mean to have anything to do with them, nor with the personalities, jealousies and prejudices of individuals connected with the movement. We never quarrel ourselves, and refuse to take up the quarrels of other people. We know nothing, we mean to know nothing, but the elevation, the emancipation, the enfranchisement of woman; and to whatever tends to improve her lot, enrich her mind, ennoble her character, increase her influence in the world and secure her legal and political equality with man, we pledge ourselves and devote these columns. Whoever stands with us on this broad, high ground, and joins us in the advocacy of these great interests, belongs to our party and shall have our fellowship and co-operation.

Differences of opinion are inevitable. We have not the remotest idea that all the friends of this great cause will agree with us in all our views of even important matters. Such agreement is neither possible nor desirable. We insist that friendship to the cause and fealty to its fundamental principles and interests shall override all minor considerations. So long as they are devoted to that, and laboring for it with mind and might, they will not need to be asked to suppress a private opinion or sacrifice a whim. If they love the cause more than their crotchet, they will show the fact by keeping their crotchet to themselves and throwing all possible enthusiasm into the cause. The movement is of more consequence than the pet measures of any individual, and whoever will not sacrifice a measure for the sake of the movement is worse than an enemy. We insist upon keeping the cause uppermost, and forgetting everything else, and ignoring all personalities, in its advocacy.

Furthermore, we are willing to work with any man or woman who will work with us for the furtherance of this cause. It is not for us to say who shall be its advocates. Providence has not called us to set in judgment on the fitness of any to do His work. He calls whoever He pleases, and whoever He calls, by conviction or feeling or culture or any other means, must come and shall be welcome. The fact that a person is interested in something besides the elevation and enfranchisement of woman, and speaks and writes on other themes, is not of the slightest consequence to us, so long as our platform is not used for the advocacy of ideas and interests it was not designed to promote, and for which it cannot be made responsible. No matter how many isms a

person may have, so long as he keeps them off our platform; but the moment he ventilates them there he becomes an intruder, and should be treated as such. If Henry Wilson should take our platform to argue for some political measure entirely aside from our principles and purpose, we should regard his speech as an impertinence and call him to order. If Col. Higginson should insist on intruding his notions of Free Religion upon one of our conventions and refused to yield at request, we should send for the police. And if Pearl Andrews should inflict his notions of Universology upon one of our meetings, or if any woman should undertake to identify our movement with the dissolution of marriage and some scheme for mixing the sexes together in heterogeneous connections, even though she claimed to speak by revelation, we should consider that both the cause and the audience were insulted, and should oppose the speaker as an intruder, or pity her as insane. We cannot afford to allow our cause to be mixed up with the interests, the isms or the idiocies of anybody.

We know but one party; and that party to achieve success, to win respect and exert an influence that shall make itself felt in the world, *must be one*. And we entreat all the friends of woman's enfranchisement, emancipation and elevation to throw aside every prejudice, forget every cause of alienation, drop every secondary interest into a secondary place, and unite on the main issue. The ground is broad enough for all to stand upon; the work is important enough to command the utmost interest and enthusiasm any can give. Thus united, working together with mind and soul and might, our success will be sure.

### The Real Issue.

THE attempt of certain parties to fasten the odium of Free-Lovism upon the Woman Suffrage movement deserves a more stinging rebuke than we know how to administer. Were those who make the accusation sincere in their convictions we should gladly bear with their stupidity and try to convince them of their mistake. But they know better. They are perfectly well aware that the enfranchisement of woman and the abolition of marriage are two entirely distinct and totally unrelated propositions, having nothing whatever to do with each other. They know that the great majority of women who are working for the enfranchisement of their sex believe in the sacredness of marriage, and would sooner die than lift a finger to imperil a relation which is more important in its bearings on society, more intimately associated with human welfare and progress, and more precious in its responsibilities and joys to the individuals who enter truly into it, than any other on earth. Indeed, they demand the ballot in order that they may increase the sanctions of the marriage relation, and throw new safeguards around the home



which is the centre of every true woman's world.

Yet, in the face of this unquestionable fact, we are constantly assailed as the advocates of marital license and social anarchy; and whenever some half-crazy theorizer, who at some time in his or her lunatic career has ventured to advocate woman's enfranchisement, propounds a wild scheme for herding men and women together after the manner of the beasts, the fact is immediately seized upon by these fair-minded opponents, and held up to the world with a "See what woman suffrage means and leads to! Here is the confessed outcome of the movement, and what is to be expected from it! Behold, and shudder!" This is the chivalry of the opposition. With just as much reason might we point to the pronouncements of George Francis Train as the logical outcome and confessed programme of Republicanism, and find the final result, the crowning achievement, of man suffrage, in Daniel Pratt.

With the visions and vaporings of a score of socialistic theorizers and doctrinaires the great body of woman suffragists in America have nothing whatever to do. We are concerned with a few great practical, vital, all-important principles which come to a point in one sharp issue. "Shall the women of America have their inalienable rights as human beings and free American citizens?" Fair wages, the right to hold property, equality with men before the law, education—everything that woman needs and asks for—all culminate in that single issue. In presenting that we present the whole. In contending for that we plead for the whole. Give the women of America the ballot, and all the rest will come. Give them all things else without the ballot, which is the certificate and symbol of their citizenship and equality with man, and you give nothing which cannot be taken from them at any moment.

It is easy enough to waste breath and patience in discussing new and elaborate theories of social reconstruction, and legislate for an order of things that exists only in the thin air of some brain which mistakes gas for genius. If men and women were merely figures on a slate, which could be rubbed out and made anew to suit the whim of whoever chooses to play with a pencil, we might possibly have a mathematical millennium constructed to order forthwith. Fortunately we are not made of chalk and do not hold our existence on the tenure of any visionary's dream. Destiny is determined by law. Society is not a construction, but a growth. Improvement comes not by carpentry, but by evolution. To-morrow will be the product of to-day, as to-day is the result of countless yesterdays. The only hope for the race is in accepting what is and trying to make it better. The success of our movement depends upon our keeping it clear of all visionary theories, and out of all the socialistic pools which, however mantled with green and shining scum, are thick with uncleanness and seething with death. No

friend of our cause—only our worst enemies—would trail our banner in that awful slime. Any attempt to tack these disgusting and revolting views of sexual license and social disintegration upon the woman suffrage cause, either by the cunning of unprincipled opponents or the folly of injudicious friends, should be frowned down with instant scorn as an insult to womanhood, and an attack upon truth. Woman has more interest than man in preserving the sanctions of marriage and the protections of home; and when she has the ballot she will do everything to increase the sanctity of the former and enhance the attractions of the latter. But to do anything for either she must be enfranchised.

### Both Together.

Some would-be reformers seem bent upon creating ill-will and opposition between men and women, as though they were natural enemies of each other or had become estranged. Such a course is worse than unwise. Men may have wronged women; so they have wronged each other, and so the strong still oppress the weak everywhere. The injustice of man to woman, great as it has been and still is, is partly due to ignorance, but still more to low moral development, bad precedents and customs which have descended from the semi-barbarous times. He has not wronged her because she was woman, but because she was weak, and because he was educated to do so and justified in his course by the usages of the world. He has committed the injustice thoughtlessly oftentimes, unconscious of the wrong he was doing, and even when conscious of it not exactly knowing how to help himself. Only rarely have men wilfully abused women, when they would not have abused men just as much had they possessed the power.

Most men are exceedingly kind to women, and treat them with too much tenderness rather than too little. More women among us are injured by indulgence than injustice. The chivalry of men leads them to do for women what it were better that women should do for themselves. Society is full of husbands who live for their wives, and fathers who sacrifice their own ease, comfort, and health for their daughters. To represent the sexes as in a state of war against each other, and trying to set them over against each other, and railing at man as woman's enemy, is not only false to the truth, but a crime against our common humanity, which is more truly one from the fact that it is dual. The sexes were made for each other, and any great amelioration of society must come from their co-operation.

Instead of violently sundering men and women, by representing them as opposed to each other, with diverse interests and attractions, it should be our aim to harmonize their differences and bring them together in more perfect social and industrial rela-

tions and purer friendships and more helpful homes. This is what our cause aims at; we find the sexes divided, politically, legally, industrially, and socially; we are striving to tear away this wall of separation and remove every cause of alienation, and bring them together in perfectly just and harmonious relations. Let woman take her place by the side of man on every field of endeavor as his peer and equal, to work with him study with him, teach with him, mingle in society with him, vote with him, and with him administer affairs, and all sense of alienation would disappear, and both together would do and be what neither can attain or accomplish alone.

The new era promises to bind men and women more closely together than they ever have been. Indeed, the visionary social theories propounded by some of our doctrinaires and apostles of the Newness are really little else than protests against restraints and limitations and hindrances to a free and natural social intercourse, and artificial schemes for the bringing in of a better order of things. They may be entirely mistaken as to the way, but there is no mistaking the meaning of these efforts. Nature designed man and woman together should work out their salvation and that of the race. The removal of evils, the correction of politics, and the improvement of morals, and the renewal of society are to come from their combined action, each stimulating the other to better thoughts and nobler deeds. The discords of to-day to a listening ear are lost in the large harmonies of the future expressive of the perfect union of man and woman in interest, activity, sympathy, and love. Well has the poet said:

The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink  
Together, dwarf'd or God-like, bond or free;  
For she that out of Lethe scales with man  
The shining steps of nature, shares with man  
His nights, his days; moves with him to one goal;  
Stays all the fair young planets in her hands—  
If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,  
How shall men grow? But work no more alone!

For woman is not undevelop'd man,  
But diverse. Could we make her as the man,  
Sweet love were slain. His dearest bond is this:  
Not like to like, but like in difference.  
Yet in the long years liker must they grow;  
The man be more of woman, she of man;  
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,  
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;  
She, mental breath, nor fail in childward care,  
Nor lose the child-like in the larger mind;  
Till at the last she set herself to man  
Like perfect music unto noble words;  
And so these twain upon the skirts of time  
Sit side by side fall sunned in all their bowers,  
Dispensing harvests, sowing the to be.  
Self-reverent each and reverent of each,  
Distinct in individualities,  
But like each other, e'en as those who love.  
Then comes the statelier Eden back to man,  
Then reign the world's great brides chaste and calm,  
Then springs the crowning race of humankind.

POLYGAMY has been on trial a very long time, and always and everywhere has failed. Experience has demonstrated that too much marrying is worse than too little. Now some of the Polygamists are on trial in Salt Lake City, and it certainly looks as though they would fail also.

[For the Revolution.]

## Early Morning.

Some seraph kissed my lids apart,  
And breathed into my ravished ears,  
While down the ranges of the East  
There fell the music of the spheres.

The young light shows o'er buds and leaves,  
The drowsy-lidded flowers awake,  
And rapturous strains of forest birds  
From out the dewy thickets broke.

Serene and still the green earth lay,  
As in the shepherd patriarch's time,  
With homely sounds of pastoral life,  
And far the lowing of the kine.

As yet no sound of human toll  
Fretted the silence of the field;  
The plough within the furrow stood,  
And sleep refused the hind to yield.

All mortal pain was held in leash,  
Ere wild unrest began to breathe;  
And for one moment I forgot  
That man was born to sweat and grieve.

O sacred hour when Nature claims  
The kingdom wrested from her hand,  
And bears our weary spirits back  
To Eden's fresh and virgin land!

A. L.

## "Our Franklin" in 1853.

MRS. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, one of the kindest women in the world, has done what we suspect Mr. Greeley will consider a very cruel thing. While he is doing all he can to bring the woman movement into disgrace, and never misses an opportunity of blackening it with the blackest of ink, she has printed a letter written by him in 1853, in which Mr. Greeley, then an aspiring and ardent reformer and philanthropist, with characteristic justice and manliness, says:

"I recognize most thoroughly the right of woman to choose her own sphere of activity and usefulness, and to evolve its proper limitations. If she sees fit to navigate vessels, print newspapers, frame laws, and select rulers, any or all of these, I know no principle that justifies *man* in interposing any impediment to her doing so. The only argument entitled to any weight against the fullest concession of the rights you demand rests in the assumption that woman does not claim any such rights, but chooses to be ruled, guided, impelled, and have her sphere presented for her, by man. I think the present state of our laws respecting property and inheritance, as respects married women, shows very clearly that woman *ought not* to be satisfied with her present position, yet it may be that she is so. If all those who have never given this matter a serious thought are to be considered on the side of conservatism, of course that side must preponderate. Be this as it may, woman alone can, in the present state of the controversy, speak effectively for woman, since none others can speak with authority, or from the depths of a personal experience."

Is our second Franklin in his dotage, or have the disappointments of political life turned the sweet milk of his generous nature into gall and wormwood?

## Correspondence.

## The Sanctity of Marriage.

To the Editor of the Revolution:

MAY I venture a few words of criticism on Mr. Tilton's letter on marriage? His definition of what should constitute a true union is admirable; but it is almost inconceivable that such an union could ever be severed except by death. When two people love truly and entirely with the one great love of a lifetime, that love will not die at the first breath of caprice, unless indeed the social code be so framed as forever to tempt each one to stray. One of the great blessings of the inviolability of marriage I hold to be the fact that the married man and woman are protected from many of the sollicitations which assail the single.

It has ever been strange to me that any real well-wisher of woman can be an advocate of freedom of divorce, for three reasons:

1st. So long as men are the principal money-earners of the world, so long must women be protected in their marriage rights, lest they be flung out to starve when time or ill health shall have robbed them of their bloom.

2d. That if the condition of marriage should be altered now while men alone have voice in forming laws, there could be no chance for justice to women in the code that would be framed.

3d. That it should be the aim of every sincere reformer to elevate rather than to lower the standard of morality.

Mr. Tilton draws a parallel between the condition of religion and of marriage among us, the signification of which is unfortunate for his argument. He says religious freedom is the only perfect freedom in this country, "but our social freedom is to-day as great as our religious freedom." Every man and woman may worship God in whatever way they choose or abstain from worshipping him at all. Every man and woman may also marry by any ceremony which they please, or refrain from marrying at all. But if people do form themselves into "Religious Societies," as they are legally called, these societies must conform in their governance to the law of the State in which they exist, and these laws are as various as the laws of divorce; for instance, in New York the presence and assent of "the minister" is necessary to the legality of any action of a vestry or board of deacons, while in Connecticut the minister is not permitted even to be present at their deliberations. So that Mr. Tilton will see that religious freedom, like social freedom, has its needful legal restraints.

I was sorry to notice Mrs. Stanton's slur on Mrs. Tracy Cutler, a lady of extended influence at the West, and President of the American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Stanton has been so successful herself that she can afford to be generous even to her detractors.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

## The Episcopal Marriage Service.

To the Editor of the Revolution:

THE marriage service of the Episcopal Church is an excellent one with three exceptions. Two expressions in that service can scarcely seem other than ridiculous to a thoughtful person. They are these: "who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" and "with all my worldly goods I thee endow."

With regard to the first, there might be less objection, were the woman under age, and the person that pretended to give her away were her parent or guardian. Even then I should object to the word *give*, as no parent has a right to sell or give away his children. It would be well to ask if the parent or guardian gave consent to the marriage, in the case of a minor, whether male or female. But if the woman be of age, the case is decidedly different. She is then subject to no one, and it is only mere foolishness to ask who gives her away, when she is entirely free and is her own mistress. A still more ridiculous aspect of the case was brought to my notice yesterday. A friend of mine had just witnessed a marriage ceremony according to the Episcopal form, and she gave the particulars. The lady was about fifty years old, and the gentleman that gave her away was not even a relative. Was not this the height of absurdity?

The objection to the second expression is that it is untrue. The wife cannot lawfully touch a cent of her husband's money without his permission, unless it be for household expense. He is, of course, responsible for her debts to a certain extent, but he can even evade this by giving public notice. A number of years ago in this country it was lawful—and I believe it is the same in England now—for a man to take possession of the whole of his wife's property, she losing entirely her control thereof as soon as she was married. The words which were no less than a lie in the mouth of the man would have been no less true in every respect had they been uttered by the woman.

The third expression to which I object is the word, "obey." Of course, if a woman wishes to promise to obey her husband, no one should forbid her doing it; but if she does not, it is wrong to require her to do so. Though some of the apostles exhort wives to obey their husbands, yet they do not require them to promise obedience in order to be married.

These objections refer only to words, and words amount practically to very little in these days. But they serve as an illustration of the old doctrine of the inferiority and subjection of woman. Besides, recognizing, as I do, the great beauty and value of the Episcopal ritual, I would see it freed from every inconsistency and false doctrine.

M. S. WILSON.

SHARON, Ct., Oct. 9, 1871.

IN the circular enclosed in a few copies of this number "Jan. 1, 1871," is a misprint for Jan. 1, 1872.



MR. A. T. STEWART'S princely gift of \$50,000 in aid of Chicago has set our rich citizens and large commercial concerns an example of large generosity, which they have not been slow to follow. Never was there such an outpouring of this world's goods in behalf of suffering humanity, as this great calamity has called forth. And, what is best, this is no mere spurt of sympathy, but apparently a steady stream, equal to the utmost need of the occasion.

Vice-President Colfax was in New York on Tuesday on his way home from Boston. He was in good spirits and said he never felt better.

#### Facts for the Ladies.

MR. LEUTZ, Philadelphia, Pa., has had a Wheeler & Wilson Machine sixteen years; for eight years it supported a family of nine persons, two of these invalids, running on an average of nineteen hours a day, by different persons, without costing a cent for repairs; some of the original dozen of needles are still in use; no personal instruction was received, and a child ten years old learned its use thoroughly.

WE have very thoroughly tested the Chemical Paint made by the Averill Chemical Paint Co. of this city, and can most emphatically pronounce it the best article with which we are acquainted. Some three years ago we applied the best of "strictly pure" white lead to outside work, and at the same time we used a few gallons of the Averill Chemical Paint, outside white, merely as an experiment. To-day the latter looks as white and glossy as the day it was first put on, while the white lead requires re-painting. I have experimented with it several times on both inside and outside work, and the settled conclusion to which I have arrived is that the Averill Chemical Paint is the best and cheapest paint used. It will cover a larger surface and last longer than the same value of any other paint in the market. It is ready mixed for use, and of any possible shade of color. Most of the mixed paints which I have tried have not worked readily and easily from the brush; but I have not found this difficulty with this; on the contrary, it works more evenly and easily than oil and white lead, and I have yet to find any fault with it at all. It is truly a most excellent article, and I most unhesitatingly commend it to all whom it may concern.

#### "Expect Cold Weather."

Under this suggestive heading our enterprising friends, Messrs. Burtis, Graff & Rice, of 206 Water street, call attention to their new patent Burtis Furnaces and Burtis Fireplace Heater. These new inventions for house warming have been examined and approved by many of our leading architects and builders, and are commended as the latest and best in the market.

The Burtis Base Burning Furnace has been adopted by the Board of Trustees for the new Brooklyn Inebriate Asylum now in process of erection, giving it the preference over all other patterns.

The "Burtis" Fireplace Heater shows a marked advance in this sort of heaters, and seems likely to be universally adopted. At the late National Fair in Buffalo, the grand medal for the stove department was awarded to the Burtis Base Burning Fireplace Heater. Our readers will do well to examine the goods of this house before purchasing elsewhere.

## GRAND EXPOSITION. Fall and Winter Goods. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering

### EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

in all the Departments of their

### Retail Establishment,

affording friends, customers and strangers a most favorable opportunity to supply their wants at

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

### Black Silk Department.

Reliable makes at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50 per yard; All the better grades at proportionately low prices.

#### THE AMERICAN BLACK SILK,

At \$2 per yard.

Guaranteed to wash and wear well.

### Plain Silk Department.

A large quantity of PURPLE, PLUM and GREEN 24-inch FAILE SILK, at \$1.85 per yard, well worth \$2.50.

Light, medium, and cloth shades, for suits.

### Reception and Evening Costumes,

From \$2.50 to \$5.50 per yard.

Forming an immense collection of choice colors.

### Fancy Silk Department.

A complete assortment of low, medium and rich

## Fancy Silks,

From \$1 per yard

To the handsomest produced.

HAND EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES, very elegant.

### Lace Department.

Pointe Gaze, Applique, and Chantilly SHAWLS, DRESSES, BASQUES, FLOUNCES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, &c. Also,

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX

En garniture, consisting of

Pointe Lace Trimming, Set, Parasol Cover, and Fan, from \$4.50, forming the largest, richest and cheapest collection of Laces ever shown in this city.

### Shawl Department.

Several cases of the handsomest and cheapest

#### REAL INDIA

Camel's Hair Shawls

Ever displayed. Also, a choice assortment

FANCY WARP AND WOOL SHAWLS

In new and chaste designs.

### Dress-making and Millinery Department.

They are prepared to receive and execute orders (under superior management) for

MORNING AS WELL AS ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF DRESS-MAKING,

equal, if not superior, to any European productions. DURING ALL THIS WEEK,

ELEGANT BLACK AND COLORED VELVET, SILK, AND POPLIN

SUITS

will be exhibited.

Also a choice assortment of

Paris and New York Millinery

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

### Poplin Department.

French Poplins, new colors, 65c, and \$1.25 per yard.

Lyons Poplin, \$1.45 and \$2.00 per yard

The very best quality of

### Real Irish Poplins,

including Plims, and other manufacturers, at \$2.25 per yard.

### Dress Goods Department.

The largest and most select stock of Low, Medium and Rich

## Dress Goods

ever displayed, viz:

All-Wool TARTAN PLAIDS, All-Wool SATINES, Silk-face SATINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS—In 100 shades, from 42c. per yard.

FRENCH MERINOS, in light cloth shades, from 55c. per yard.

In addition to the above they will open several cases of beautiful colored Drap d'Ete of the original best quality.

(Continued next column.)

### Mourning Department.

Every desirable make of

### Black Dress Goods

will be fully represented at unusually low prices.

An immense stock of

### Black Alpacas and Brilliantines

(fine Mohair), much below value.

### Glove Department.

A well-assorted stock of

ALEXANDRES' celebrated KID GLOVES,

at \$1.75 and \$2.25 for one and two buttons,

and a very large stock of

### FALL AND WINTER FABRIC GLOVES.

### White Goods Department.

A fresh importation of FLUSH PIQUES

### For Ladies' and Misses' Wear.

French Plain SWISS MUSLINS, all grades; 300 pieces Figured SWISS MUSLINS, new patterns, from 40 cts. per yard.

Special attention to these desirable goods is requested.

### Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear Department.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL BARGAINS in Ladies' Brown and White

### Iron-frame Hose,

Good makes at \$3 per dozen.

GOOD BALBRIGGAN HOSE at 55c. per pair.

A full line of

### PLAIN BLUE AND PLAIN SCARLET

Cashmere Hose,

some very new styles.

Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Underwear, at popular prices.

### Silk Hosiery and Underwear,

In great variety,

Comprising a stock unsurpassed in style, quality, and prices.

### Velvet Department.

2 cases Spangled Velveteens, for

### Misses' and Boys' Suitings,

At 55c. per yard.

BLACK AND COLORED

### CLOAK AND DRESS VELVETS,

All widths and prices.

Also, a large stock of

### Black and Colored Velveteens,

From 75c. to \$2 per yard.

All new shades, in 20 and 24-inch Plushes.

### Blanket, Flannel, & Linen Department.

An immense stock of

### House and Table Linen

At very low prices.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, and a very large Choice of Colored Opera and Tartan Flannels.

### FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.

Also, a French Manufacturers' stock of Extra Fine Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Sheetings, Shirtings, and Pillow-Case Linens.

At

33 1-3 Per Cent. Below Actual Value.

### Carpet Department.

Elegant novelties in Moquette, Wilton, Velvets, Eddy Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, by the yard.

AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, and SMYRNA CARPETS.

In one piece.

Will be exhibited on MONDAY, Oct. 16, without any advance on former prices.

### Men's Furnishing Department.

A choice and elegant assortment of all the leading London and Paris novelties for the present season, in

Scarfs, Ties, Bows, and Waistcoats.

English Umbrellas, and Cashmere Mufflers.

French Hand-made Shirt Bosoms.

Tucked and Embroidered

Robes de Chambre and Breakfast Jackets,

Carriage and Lap Robes, very new colors.

ALEXANDRES' celebrated KID GLOVES,

1 and 2 Buttons.

A full stock of Men's heavy Leather

### DRIVING GLOVES.

French, Irish and German Linen Handkerchiefs

At prices considerably below their value.

Men's Dress Shirts manufactured on the premises

At \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75 each.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Robes de Chambre, and Breakfast

Jackets made to measure.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

## PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW YORK, October 11, 1871.

Our condition on October 1st, 1871, is as follows:

Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000 00  
Gross Surplus.....838,755 45

\$1,838,755 45

Loss, etc., adjusted but not due, Oct.

1, 1871.....99,736 33

\$1,765,019 12

Chicago losses will not exceed, in any event.....350,000 00

And we are firmly of the opinion that the loss will not exceed.....300,000

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, are today sound and solvent, and will pay all their loss in the Chicago fire out of their net surplus. They dispatched a corps of adjusters to the scene of disaster yesterday evening, with instructions to settle all losses and pay the same in cash.

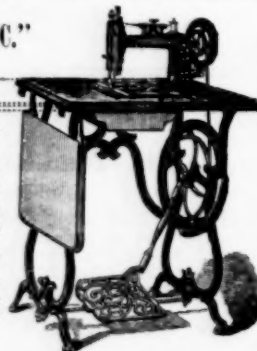
We congratulate our patrons and ourselves on our good fortune.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

1804-1305

### "DOMESTIC."

The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing Machine that will sew as light and as heavy; light running and easily operated. The best machine or use, the easiest to sell, the most durable—will last a lifetime.



Lock-stitch, noiseless, attachments unequalled. A good business may be established in any city or town in the U. S. This machine has established its superiority in every instance where it has come in competition with any machine in the market. Men with capital are finding it to their advantage to make the sale of this machine their exclusive business. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Machines guaranteed as represented.

Address "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., 96 Chambers St., N. Y., or Toledo, Ohio. 1304-5

## JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., OPTICIANS,

835 Broadway, N. Y. 924 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.  
Every variety of Mathematical, Optical and Philosophical Instruments.

The following catalogues sent to any address on receipt of ten cents each:

Part 1. Mathematical Instruments.

" 2. Optical.

" 3. Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons.

" 4. Philosophical Apparatus. 1307-1y

### LADIES

Desiring to procure a First-Class Sewing Machine against easy monthly instalments, or good work furnished at home, will apply at 294 Bowery, 137 East 26th st., or 477 9th ave., N. Y. Good work at high prices if desired. 1387-1y

## Church Carpets.

GEORGE L. HYATT,  
373 Canal,

THROUGH TO 31 HOWARD ST. SIX DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sole Agent for selling Auburn Power Loom Carpets; has manufactured and on sale a variety of Church Patterns, by the Piece, or in quantities to suit.

Also in the retail department a large assortment of Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, 8-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mattings, Mats, etc. All for sale at small profits. 1298-1305

## REST AND COMFORT

TO THE

## SUFFERING.

THE

## HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

AND

## Family Liniment

Is the best Remedy in the World for the following complaints, viz:

Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach,

Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side,

Rheumatism in all its forms.

Neuralgia,

Dysentery,

Fresh Wounds,

Tooth Ache,

Sore Throat,

Sprains and Bruises, Spinal Complaints, Chills and

Fever.

PURELY VEGETABLE AND ALL-HEALING.

## FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

PREPARED BY

CURTIS & BROWN,

No. 215 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT will extract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and soreness. Also a sure cure for Dysentery and Summer Complaints, giving immediate relief.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USING:

In all cases of Pain in the Side, Stomach, Back or Bowels, Dysentery and Summer Complaints, it should be taken internally, as follows:

To a tumbler half full of water put a table-spoonful or more of sugar; add to it a tea-spoonful of the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT; mix them well together, and drink it.

In all cases of Sore Throat, either from Cold, Bronchitis, or any other cause, prepare the mixture as above, and take a tea-spoonful or two every hour or two through the day.

For Rheumatic Affections in the Limbs, Stomach or Back, Spinal Diseases, Stitches in the Back or Side, make a thorough external application with the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT, in its full strength, rubbing it in well.

For Tooth Ache, wet a piece of cotton and put it to the tooth.

For a Cough and Pain in the Side, bathe the side and stomach well, and lay on a piece of dry cotton wadding or butting to the parts affected, which will produce a little irritation, and remove the difficulty to the skin and carry it off.

For Ague, make a like application to the face. It is best at all times, when making an external application, to take some of the above mixture internally; it quickens the blood and invigorates the system.

For Burns or Scalds, put it on in its full strength immediately after the accident.

For Cuts, wrap up the wound in the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

For Chills and Fever it is a certain and sure cure. Should be used freely externally about the chest, and taken internally at the same time. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it.

PRICE, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

## BROWN'S

## VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

OR

## WORM LOZENGES.

Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1864.

MEMRS. JOHN I. BROWN & SON:

As I have used your "Worm Comfits" in my practice for two years past with always good success, I have no hesitation in recommending them as a very superior preparation for the purposes for which they are intended. As I am aware they do not contain any mercury or other injurious substances, I consider them perfectly safe to administer even in the most delicate cases.

ALVAN HOBBS, M.D.

## DIRECTIONS.

Take each time—

ONE Lozenge for children from 1 to 2 years.

TWO " " " 2 to 4 "

THREE " " " 4 to 6 "

FOUR " " " over 6 "

Six Lozenges for adults.

To be taken in the morning before breakfast, and at night (bed time) for four or five days.

Commence again in a week, and give as before, if symptoms of worms are again observed.

JEREMIAH CURTIS & SONS,

New York,

JOHN I. BROWN & SONS,

Boston.

Proprietors

All orders should be addressed to

CURTIS & BROWN, 215 Fulton St., N. Y.

Sold by Druggists, Chemists and Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cents per box.



## EXPECT COLD WEATHER. BURTIS BASE BURNING FURNACE.

Has been pronounced by leading architects and scientific men to be **THE MOST DESIRABLE FURNACE** ever invented, in that it has the largest radiating surface; consumes its own gases; is a perpetual burner; and circulates the air most rapidly, in the purest state and largest volume.

## The Burtis Fire-Place Heater.

Improvement on the Morning Glory.

PATENTED JULY 4, 1871.

This wonderful Heater will sit in an ordinary Fire-place, and will warm a parlor and two sleeping rooms beside. It is as cheerful as an open grate; is free from dust; requires but one kindling the entire winter, and is without an equal in the world.

## THE EMPIRE HEATING RANGE.

Greatest Success of the Age.

This Range will warm from two to four upper rooms with the same fire required for cooking.

SEND FOR OUR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

**Burtis, Graff & Rice,**

306 Water street, N. Y., Cor. Fulton.

1301-cow.6m

## BOYNTON'S

Brick-Set and Portable Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

## FURNACES,

FOR CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, STORES, ETC., ETC.

Thirty years' experience in manufacturing these goods have given us a stock superior to any in market. Send for circulars.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & Co., 234 Water St., N. Y.

1301-3ms

## AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of SCROFULA, and all scrofulous diseases, ULCERS, ERUPTIONS, and eruptive disorders of the skin, TUMORS, BOILS, PIMPLES, USTULES, SORES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE or ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, and internal ULCERATIONS of the UTERUS, STOMACH and LIVER. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as DROPSY, DYSPESIA, FITS, NEURALGIA, HEART DISEASE, FEMALE WEAKNESS, DEBILITY and LEUCORRHOEA, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,**  
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

## THE SINGER Manufacturing Company, AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, —Constituted by the homes of the people— Received the Great Award of the HIGHEST SALES!

And have left all rivals far behind them, for they

**SOLD IN 1870**

One Hundred and Twenty-seven thousand

Eight Hundred and Thirty-three Machines!

being more than forty thousand in advance of their sales of the previous year, and over forty-four thousand more than the sales of any other Company for 1870, as shown by the following figures from SWORN returns of the sales of Licenses:

### The Singer Manufacturing Company

SOLD OVER THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.....	140,173	Machines.
SOLD OVER THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.....	98,943	do.
SOLD OVER THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.....	92,531	do.
SOLD OVER THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO.....	70,431	do.
SOLD OVER THE HOWE MACHINE CO.....	52,677	do.
SOLD OVER THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.....	44,625	do.

all of which is mainly owing to the popularity of what is known as the "New Family Sewing Machine," which is now fast finding its way into every well-regulated household. For Circulars giving full particulars of Machines, their Folding Cases of many varieties of wood and finish, their Attachments for numerous kinds of work, which till recently, it was thought that delicate fingers alone could perform, as well as particulars about all articles used by their Machines, such as Twist, Linen Thread, Spool Cotton, Oil, etc., etc., apply to any of their Authorized Agents, or to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
1302-1306 34 Union Square, New York.



This machine is guaranteed, in its present completeness, to meet the want of the household, for either domestic or fancy work. It knits everything and starts the work with a selvage edge. Efficient and reliable agents wanted in every section of the country, with whom the most liberal terms will be made. Books and circulars sent to any address, free of charge. All orders and communications must be addressed to

**DANA BICKFORD,**

Vice-President and General Agent,

1297-1300

689 Broadway, New York.

## Church Furniture

And DECORATION a Specialty.

**J. & R. LAMB,**

59 CARMINE ST., NEW YORK.

Send five P. O. Stamps for Catalogue.

1298-ly

## CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES, ALBUMS.

Photographic Materials, and Graphoscopes,

IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

**E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,**

591 Broadway, New York,

1271-1f

(Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)

**LADIES** desiring to procure a first-class Sewing Machine against easy monthly instalments or work, may apply to 294 Bowery, 157 E. 26th street, 477 9th Ave., N. Y. Good work at high prices, if desired. 1282-ly



This Machine is presented with the fullest assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy; possessing a variety of new and useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or the manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.

Local agents wanted throughout the United States, to whom will be given the most liberal terms known in the trade. Send for circular, and address

THE DAVIDS S. M. CO., Watertown, N. Y., or its Branches, located at 181 State street, Chicago; 163 West Fourth street, Cincinnati; 612 North Fourth street, St. Louis; 460 Fulton street, Troy; 73 West Baltimore street, Baltimore; 106 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 22 Temple Place, Boston, and 726 Broadway, New York. 1298-1349

## GEO. WOODS & CO.'S

Parlor & Vestry

## ORGANS,

ARE THE VERY BEST IN USE.

as proven by their unparalleled success; which is solid due to their

UNEQUALLED QUALITY OF TONE,

their great capacity for variety of effect, and the beauty of those effects.

All persons wishing a Parlor Organ for use, Organists, Teachers, or Music Dealers, are invited to acquaint themselves with these instruments. We feel confident that a knowledge of them is all that is required to secure their selection.

Call upon or address

## DOANE, WING & CUSHING

No. 423 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

1292-1f

## CHICAGO PLUCK—MESS. J. BAUER &amp; CO.

It is a pleasure to learn from a reliable source that, while the enterprising house of Bauer & Co., of Chicago and New York, has sustained a severe loss in the destruction of their extensive piano-forte warerooms, which adjoined the Crosby Opera House, their business will go on uninterruptedly, owing to the enormous facilities of the New York branch, No. 650 Broadway. Their heavy stock of pianos and band instruments, destroyed in Chicago, will be replaced by complete consignments from the metropolitan establishment, and probably before this item meets our readers Messrs. Julius and Hermann Baur will have begun opening their new invoices in their temporary new quarters, No. 270 Michigan Ave. Arrangements for rebuilding their marble store have already been made with characteristic energy, and doubtless a few months will see the young firm again handsomely housed and pursuing fresh paths of prosperity.

## SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

## HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED FROM THE MOST AMPLE EXPERIENCE, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No.	Cents.
1. Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations.....	25
2. " Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.....	25
3. " Crying Colic or Teething of Infants.....	25
4. " Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults.....	25
5. " Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic.....	25
6. " Cholera-morbus, Vomiting.....	25
7. " Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	25
8. " Neuralgia, Toothache, Faciesche.....	25
9. " Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.....	25
10. " Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11. " Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	25
12. " Whites, too Frequent Periods.....	25
13. " Croup, Cough, Difficulty Breathing.....	25
14. " Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.....	25
15. " Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	25
16. " Fever and Ague, Cold Fever, Agues.....	50
17. " Piles, blood or bleeding.....	50
18. " Ophthalmia, and sore or weak eyes.....	50
19. " Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza.....	50
20. " Whooping Cough, violent coughs.....	50
21. " Asthma, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22. " Ear Discharges, impaired hearing.....	50
23. " Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings.....	50
24. " General Debility, physical weakness.....	50
25. " Dropsy and Scanty Secretions.....	50
26. " Sea Sickness, sickness from riding.....	50
27. " Kidney Disease, Gravel.....	50
28. " Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
29. " Five Boxes, with one \$2 vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases.....	\$5.00
30. " Sore Mouth, Canker.....	50
31. " Urinary weakness, wetting bed.....	50
32. " Painful Periods, with Spasms.....	50
33. " Sufferings at change of life.....	1.00
34. " Epilepsy, spasms, St. Vitus Dance.....	1.00
35. " Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat.....	50

## FAMILY CASES

Of 25 to 60 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions... from Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 25 to 28 vials..... from Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....

## POND'S EXTRACT

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lamboag, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.

Price, 6 oz., 50 cents; Pints, \$1.50; Quarts, \$1.75.

These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Humphreys' Specific

Homeopathic Medicine Co.,

Office and Depot, No. 552 Broadway, New York.

Up-town Store, 817 Broadway.

FOR SALE, BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## "Always Ready."

WM. B. BROMELL &amp; CO.,

Practical, Prompt and Cheap

STEAM JOB PRINTERS,

92 WHITE STREET,

(Between Broadway and Elm.)

NEW YORK.

Your favors earnestly solicited.

Estimates cheerfully given.

Wm. B. Bromell.

David Smith.

138-3mas

## LONG ISLAND

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 22 Montague Street.

NO LOSS FOR THIS COMPANY IN CHICAGO.

NEVER HAVING WRITTEN A DOLLAR THERE.

Customers insuring under Participating Policies receive annually three-quarters of the net profits of the business.

## The "Long Island"

Is the only local company doing business on that plan.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary. 198

## If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Use that old and well-tried remedy

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Which greatly facilitates the process, and is sure to regulate the bowels. It relieves the child from pain corrects acidity and wind colic, and by giving the infant quiet, natural sleep, gives rest to the mother.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Is pleasant to take.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Is perfectly safe.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Soothes the child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Gives rest to the child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

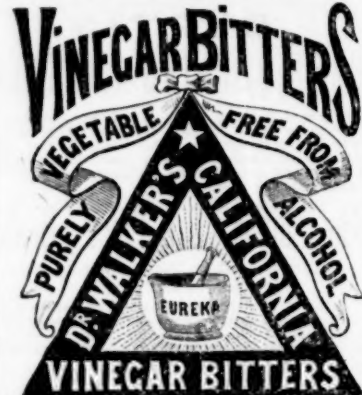
Gives rest to the mother.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Sold by all Druggists.

## GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Do you want an agency, local or traveling, with a chance to make \$5 to \$20 per day selling our new 7-strand White Wire Clothes Lines? They last forever; sample free, so there is no risk. Address at once Hudson River Wire Works, 130 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 1263-1y



J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen'l Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 22 & 24 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile Fanciful Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the System in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no verifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and 22 and 24 Commerce Street, New York.

## "MER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855.

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good schools; To sell, rent and exchange School Properties.

SIXTEEN years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERDORN, A.M., Actuary.

1262

14 Bond Street, New York.



## NOTICE.

Redemption of 5-20 Bonds of  
1862.Treasury Department,  
SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-Twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the first series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows:

1 to 30699, inclusive,	of \$50 each.
1 to 43572, " "	100 " "
1 to 40011, " "	500 " "
1 to 74104, " "	1000 " "

And Registered Bonds of the same Act—

1 to 595, inclusive,	of \$50 each.
1 to 4108, " "	100 " "
1 to 1899, " "	500 " "
1 to 8906, " "	1000 " "
1 to 2665, " "	5000 " "
1 to 2906, " "	10000 " "

The amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) is one hundred million (\$100,000,000) dollars.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (embracing those described above) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office.

J. F. HARTLEY,

1298-cow-5t Acting Secretary.

THE  
**BROOKLYN**  
**Salt Water**  
**Swimming Academy,**  
FULTON STREET,  
Opposite City Hall.

Hours for Gentls, from 5 to 10 A.M. and from 2 to 10 P.M.

LADIES' SWIMMING BATH,

Open from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

WARM BATHS,

Salt and Fresh, all day.

Ladies' entrance on Adams Street.

B. T. BENTON, Prop'r.

1297

## WANTED,

A Christian gentleman and scholar, to take the entire charge of the education of a boy fifteen years old. Must be in a healthy location near the city. Schools need not answer. Address A. O., Office of this Paper.  
1300

THE NATIONAL STOVE WORKS,  
239 and 241  
WATER STREET,  
NEW YORK.

1309-1315

First Premiums Awarded by American Institute, 1870.

MICROSCOPES.  
ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST SENT FREE.

## MAGIC LANTERNS.

Dissolving-View Apparatus, Stereopticons and several thousand elegantly-colored Photographic Views illustrating Art, Science, History, Religion, etc., etc.  
Descriptive Catalogue, priced and illustrated, sent free.

T. H. McALLISTER, Optician,  
49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

HAVE MANUFACTURED OVER 11,000!

## BRADBURY PIANO-FORTES.

From personal acquaintance with this firm we can indorse them as worthy of the fullest confidence of the public. We are using the Bradbury Pianos in our families, and they give entire satisfaction.

## A Cluster of Golden Opinions for the Bradbury Piano.

MRS. U. S. GRANT, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., says: "I am perfectly delighted with my Bradbury Piano."

Chief Justice SALMON P. CHASE, Washington, D. C., decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. Gen. CRESWELL and Mrs. CRESWELL—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury used at our receptions."

ROBERT BONNER, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the reins of 'Dexter' to listen to the tones of our Bradbury."

M. SIMPSON, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia—"It is a very superior instrument, both in its finish, sweet tones and singing qualities."

E. S. JAMES, Bishop M. E. Church, New York—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. JOHN MACLINTOCK, of Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

Dr. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, President Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., says: "If it could not be replaced we would not part with it for twice its cost. Can heartily recommend them."

WM. MORLEY PUNSHON, Toronto, Canada—"We are delighted with the Bradbury Piano."

T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia—"We have used for years and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Dr. JOHN CHAMBERS—"Our Bradbury Piano has won golden opinions among the Philadelphians."

PHILIP PHILLIPS, New York, says: "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Wilmington, Del.—"We think our Bradbury Piano the best instrument we ever heard."

W. G. FISHER, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia—"I use as my family Piano the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

CHAPLAIN MCCABE, Philadelphia, Pa.—"From the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast I have heard of the superior qualities of the Bradbury Piano."

Rev. DANIEL CURRY, Editor Christian Advocate—"I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

THEODORE TILTON, Editor Golden Age—"If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they like our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. DANIEL WISE, Editor Sunday School Advocate—"I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music, it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. FIELD, Editor of the Evangelist—"I have used a Bradbury for years in my family and think there is none superior."

A Liberal Discount to Ministers, Teachers, College and Schools.

F. G. SMITH &amp; CO.,

Late Supt. for and successor to WM. B. BRADBURY,

447 Broome st., New York.

SMITH, 1276 1899 H. T. McCOON

COLORADO.—Those who would like, if sufficient inducements were presented, to unite in a new Colony for Colorado may address me, No. 3 Bowling Green, New York.

R. A. CAMERON.

## DRAKE BROTHERS,

16 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

## BANKERS

BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, BANK, RAILROAD COAL

AND ALL OTHER MARKETABLE STOCK OR BOND

Strictly on Commission.

Dividends and Interest collected and Investment made. Orders, by mail and otherwise, promptly attended to.  
1249-1v

## HOWE'S

STANDARD

## SCALES,

WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS AND FRAMES, RAILROAD AND STORE TRUCKS, AND PATENT MONEY-DRAWERS.

## ELLISON &amp; CO.,

No. 3. PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

1303-1306

## AYER'S

## CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most skeptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defense; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centered on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer &amp; Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,  
LOWELL, MASS.

## ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IS THE

## AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

Purest White and all the fashionable shades of the right consistency for use without addition of either oil, thinner or drier, and sold only by the gallon.

It costs less than White Lead and will wear twice as long.

As an exterior Paint it has no equal for beauty, durability or preserving qualities.

### MORE RECOMMENDATIONS.

PETER HENDERSON, Seedsman and Florist, 67 Nassau street, New York, writes, February 17th, 1871: "Gentlemen! I must confess to having had an obstinate prejudice against your Paint at the time your agent called my attention to it. The word 'Chemical' was associated with so many different meanings in fertilizers (a matter coming specially under my notice) that I was disposed to place your 'Chemical Paint' in the same category. But your persistent though gentlemanly agent was not to be put off and succeeded in getting me to examine a house that had been painted with 'Chemical' a year previous. I found it all he represented, and at once had my dwelling house and a portion of my greenhouses painted with it. It is now a year and a half ago; and, compared with painting that I had done with the best White Lead and oil at the same time, I find that the Chemical Paint retains the color and gloss far superior to that done by the lead and oil. In future, if you will still furnish me with as good an article, I will use no other."

Boston, June 1, 1870.

Gents: In November last I painted my house, 194 Walnut Avenue, Boston Highlands, outside and inside with Averill Chemical Paint. Thus far it pleases me very much indeed; and, compared with other houses painted at the same time with Lead, is very noticeable for its freshness and polish. I can only say that I should use it were I to build again, and have no hesitation in advising my friends to use it. Yours very truly,

H. E. SIMMONDS, Treas. Am. Tract Society.

SAMUEL L. COOPER, Esq., Attorney at Law, Canastota, N. Y., writes, Oct. 10, 1870: "I cannot praise your Paint too highly. That put on my house two years ago looks as glossy and bright as when first applied. Two houses on lots adjoining mine were newly painted last Fall with the best White Lead (by professional painters, who have heretofore cried down your paint as a humbug); but now, after only one Winter's exposure, they find to their chagrin that the lead paint which they put on has faded and is rapidly chalking off. Facts like these are convincing people of the decided superiority of the Averill Paint over all others."

Recommendations from all sections of the country, comprising the owners of many of the finest villas and residences in the land, can be obtained, with Sample Card and Price-List, free of charge, by addressing

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO ..... 32 Burling Slip, New York.  
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO ..... 115 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.  
To save imposition, ask for Averill Chemical Paint, and take no other.  
1869-71

## "THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

MANUFACTURED BY

**DOANE, WING & CUSHING,**  
423 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

"For finish and elegant workmanship, as well as for power, elasticity of touch, and sweetness of tone, it stands unrivalled."—*Christian Inquirer*, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

"Its superior qualities of tone, its excellence of workmanship, and the beauty of its finish are rapidly extending its popularity."—*The Christian Union*, N. Y., Sept. 24th, 1870.

"It contains every improvement that goes to make a first-class piano, and it is deservedly popular wherever it is known."—*The Standard*, Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1870. 1872-71

*Traphagen Hunter & Co.*  
*The*  
*Popular One Price Clothiers.*  
*Nos. 398, 400 & 402, Bowery, N.Y.*  
*Above 4<sup>th</sup> St.*  
*Gents & Childrens Clothing.*

1868-1916



PARLOR, LIBRARY, BED-ROOM,

AND

DINING

FURNITURE.

Solid Walnut Mantels,

Pier and Mantel Mirrors,

TOGETHER WITH

Connecting Cornices,

AND

Draperies,

AND PURE

HORSE-HAIR

UPHOLSTERY.

Young housekeepers especially should not forget this firm at

292 and 294 Fulton Street.

Comparatively strangers a year ago, they have succeeded in taking a stand with the first houses in the country, by their desire to give perfect satisfaction to all parties who may call, whether purchasing or not. They have been compelled to add the upper floors of one of the adjoining houses to fully show their large assortment.